

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 28.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2374.

APR 1902
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

FROM THE BAY CITY

Items of Interest About People We Know.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 29.—Albert Gerberding died near Santa Barbara on March 26, from heart disease. He was head of the grain brokerage firm of A. Gerberding & Co., of San Francisco, his partners being William Baehr and F. W. Macfarlane, of Honolulu.

Gerberding was only fifty-one years old, but had suffered for some time from heart disease, as the outgrowth of rheumatic trouble. About a month ago he went to the ranch of Sherman P. Stow, near Santa Barbara, to seek relief. He was born in San Francisco, his father being C. O. Gerberding, who founded the San Francisco Bulletin, and was educated in Germany, and when twenty-two took charge of extensive grain and bean warehouses at Heumenso, in Ventura County. He came to San Francisco in 1888 and started the firm of Gerberding & Co. He served as president of the Merchants' Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the San Francisco Oil Exchange, and the Bohemian Club, being a director of all these organizations at the time of his death. He was a brother-in-law of United States Senator Thomas Bard.

SURREY AMONG OLD SCENES.

A. R. Gurrey, the secretary of the Underwriters in Honolulu, has been here for three weeks, renewing old acquaintances and familiarizing himself with the scenes among which he passed a score of years. Gurrey went to Honolulu about three years ago from San Francisco. He is an Englishman by birth, and carries his age remarkably well. His son is the well known civil engineer in Honolulu. The father has considerable ability as a landscape painter, and has exhibited at the Kilohana annuals. I had never met him in Honolulu, but ran across him a few days ago at the Bohemian Club.

When he told me he was from Honolulu, and I caught his name, I told him that I had met his brother there.

"Not my brother, but my son," said he.

My astonishment was of course flattery, but was genuine, as father and son might well pass for brothers, especially if the pere kept his hat on and hid his shining part. Gurrey was a prominent member of the art colony here a dozen years ago, and was an intimate of such men as Julian Taverner, who died in Honolulu; John Stanton, Thomas Hill, William Keith, and other oldtimers. He was an original member of the Paletta Club, which was composed of artists who broke away from the Art Institute.

Gurrey loves Hawaii, and would not come back here to live. As an artist he admires intensely the magnificent colors of ocean, sky and landscape—those marvelous hues, the intensity of which defies faint to counterfeit them. However, he says, as all artists do, that despite the invitation of surroundings, the humidity often keeps one from working with the brush. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is perspiring.

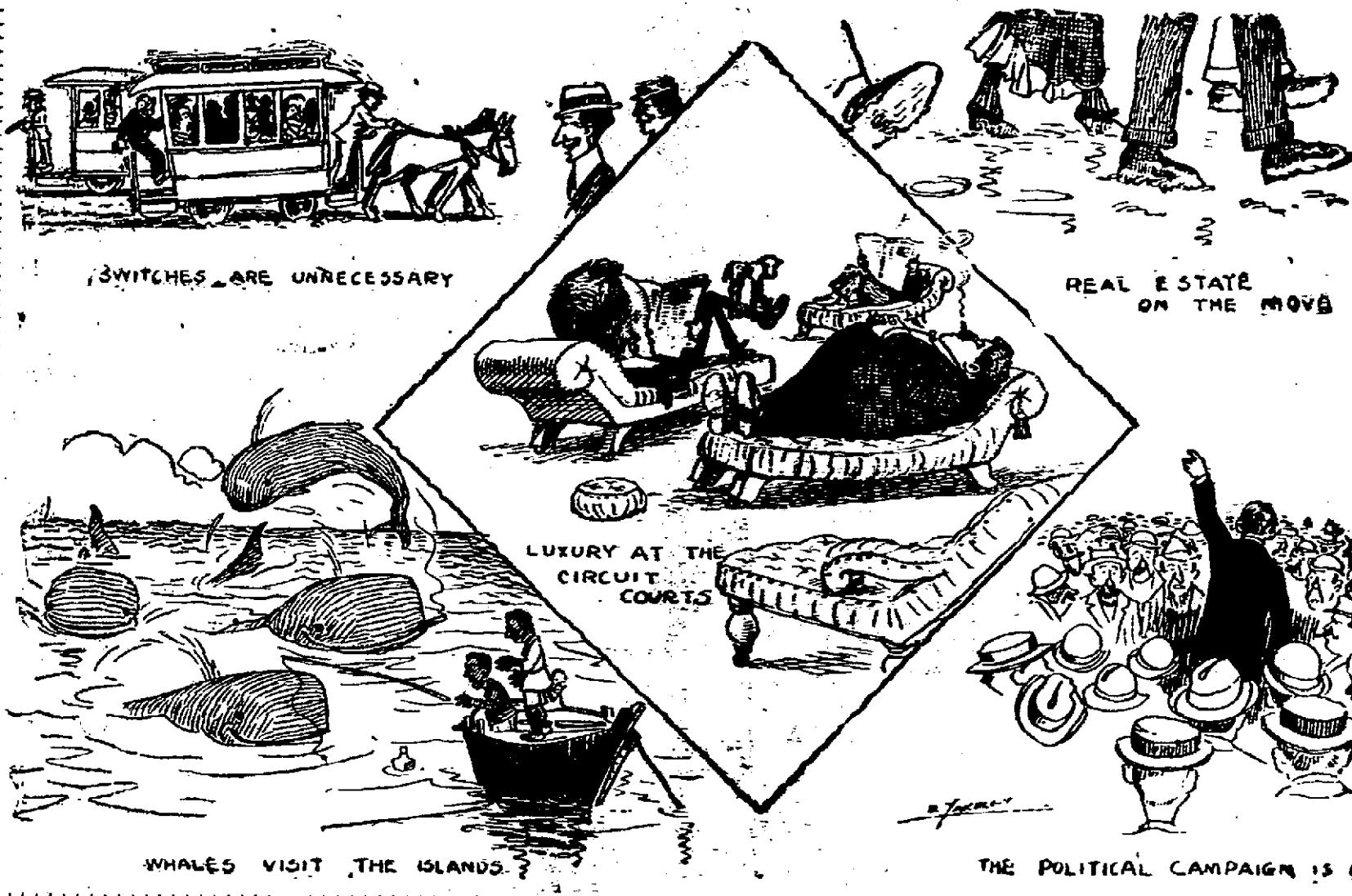
Gurrey returns on the Alameda today, renewed in strength from breathing the air here, and from rubbing up against the friends of years ago. While here he had the courtesy of the Bohemian Club, Press Club, Olympic Club, and other homes of pleasure and health, and has enjoyed himself immensely. He is a thorough believer in the commercial future of the Islands.

GROSSMAN BRINGS A TROUSSEAU.

Dentist Grossman, who has been here for a fortnight, is preparing to astonish not only the "natives" of Hawaii, but all who will look upon him on his return by the variety and giddiness of his attire.

Always neatly dressed, a week spent in the tailors' and haberdashers' shops here, has gained him a wardrobe which will make Bert Peterson, Robert Shingle, and the other dudes, retire to Tantalus, to hide their sorrow. Especially has the society dentist laid himself out in his purchase of shirts. The color of some of these will rival the blues of Waikiki's water on a brilliant day, the pinks will make Paul Izenberg's jovial visage dull-looking, while the greens would make a shamrock witt by envy. Grossman's ties are the creations of artistry. I will not speak of his socks except to hint that each pair is a lyric, and that there are scores of pairs.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



EIGHT MILES MORE OF TRACK FOR RAPID TRANSIT ROAD

As a result of the meeting of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co. held Saturday morning, it is confidently expected that work will be commenced very soon on eight miles of Electric road, which will take in nearly every part of the city not now provided with rapid transit. If the plan as adopted at the meeting of the stockholders is successfully carried through, and there is not the slightest reason for doubt, the company will, in a few weeks, have at its disposal additional funds in the amount of \$20,000 representing the bonds formerly held by the Castle interest, which are to be exchanged for preferred stock. Eastern capitalists are then to take up the bonds and the money so obtained will be used to pay off the floating indebtedness, and complete the extensions already planned. This will include the road out Waikiki, the line from the waterfront up Alakea street and out Nuuanu Valley, and the extension out King street from Ilikai to connect with the Waikiki road.

The meeting was held in the assembly room of Castle & Cooke and was presided over by Mr. J. B. Atherton, J. A. Gilman acting as secretary, and nearly all the stock being represented. The meeting was for the purpose of making effective a plan for financing the company which had been studied over for a long time.

The cost of construction for various causes much exceeded the anticipation of the promoters, for after the power plant had been completed, and eight miles of road constructed the company had used up all the capital obtained from the sale of stock and bonds. While credit was extended to the company, the amount of funds obtainable in Honolulu, owing to present financial conditions, was not sufficient to complete the remainder of the road and it became necessary to obtain further assistance from mainland capitalists which has been diligently sought for through local brokerage houses, and other agencies.

The first mortgage bonds having been nearly all sold, the loans of the company being secured by the remaining bonds it became impossible for the corporation to obtain a loan away from Honolulu, without this form of security being available.

At this juncture J. B. Castle and the Castle interests stepped into the breach and made the offer which was almost unanimously adopted at Saturday's meeting. That was to surrender their bonds secured by the

stock in exchange for an equivalent of six per cent non-accumulative preferred stock at par, with a bonus of fifteen per cent common stock. The bonds held by the Castle interests amounted to about \$20,000. In addition the Castle interests had succeeded in finding market for these bonds with Eastern capitalists by which the Rapid Transit Co. could immediately avail itself of the advantages of this generous offer. With this new loan the company will be able to cancel all of its floating indebtedness including notes to local banks, and accounts payable. It will enable the company also to construct eight additional miles of track and put the corporation on a dividend paying basis within a few months. In placing these bonds with the Castle two years ago they were given the option of exchanging the bonds for stock at par, at any time within ten years. The surrender of the option at this time therefore is felt by the stockholders generally to be to their advantage, for in case of an increase in value of the stock, which seems natural, the company would still have been bound to make good the option, while the stock is selling now at a considerable discount.

There was considerable discussion of the resolution which was finally adopted. J. A. Magno and L. L. McCandless opposing the allowance of fifteen per cent in common stock for the exchange. These two were the only ones against the deal all others favoring the resolution. J. T. Peck, George Castle, J. A. Gilman, W. O. Smith and W. R. Castle speaking emphatically in favor of making the financial arrangement proposed. The resolution carried with a vote of nearly eighty-five per cent of all the stock, though not all was represented. The stockholders voted also to make the same offer of exchange to any other holder of a large block of the bonds but the offer was declined. Those attending the meeting were: W. R. Castle, J. B. Atherton, L. T. Peck, Manager Ballentyne, J. H. Fisher, George Paris, W. O. Smith, Walter Weedon, L. L. McCandless, J. A. Magno, A. A. Young, Jr., George Castle, J. A. Gilman and others.

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FUR AND FEATHER

Some Game That Can Be Shot Here.

There is considerable variety of game in the Islands, although the old gunners don't strain themselves in noising the fact abroad. There are pheasants, ducks and plover of many varieties, if one only knows where to seek them, and the mountains abound with innumerable goats.

There are two kinds of pheasants, the Mongolian and the Japanese blue pheasant. Both are noble birds. The former was introduced here in 1868 when a steamer brought a dozen from New Zealand. The birds thrive well, and are now fairly plentiful. They nest on the ground and on this account their numbers are kept down by the depredations of the mongoose. The bird is very swift on the wing and provides excellent sport.

The Japanese blue pheasant is a comparatively recent importation, arriving here about six years ago. It differs from the other species in that it will alight in a tree when disturbed.

On the Islands of Kanai and Molokai the California quail is found in quantities. It grows very fat at certain seasons, and becomes almost too lazy to get out of the way of a horse. On Molokai the royal or mountain quail is also fairly abundant. It is a miniature pheasant in appearance.

In the mountains near Ewa and Waianae are plenty of wild turkeys. In the gulches the turkey finds countless guagans and ohelos on which it loves to feed, and frequently attains a weight of twenty pounds. Turkeys are also found on the other Islands.

On the mountain slopes wild peacocks and guinea hens are occasionally met with. These birds have undoubtedly descended from domesticated stock which had escaped from captivity.

Besides the aforementioned birds, the migratory birds fill an important place in Hawaii's game list. They include plover, curlew, akeheke, nill, spoonbill, widgeon and sprig. These birds go north in May and return here with their young in August.

The only deer in Hawaii are found on Molokai, where they have increased so rapidly as to be a menace to vegetation.

Other large game of the Islands consists of wild cattle and pigs.

Hawaii possesses two indigenous birds, the Hawaiian goose and the Hawaiian teal duck. Base of Mauna Loa on Hawaii is the habitat of the former. There is but one left today, where there used to be a hundred. It lays its eggs on the ground; the mongoose does the rest.

The teal is a fresh water feeder, and similar in appearance to its American cousin. It stays in the gulches in the day time and goes at night to the taro and rice patches to feed. This bird is considered a prize by gunners, and is getting rarer year by year.

Following is a table showing the seasons for killing the various game found in Hawaii:

Wild Dove—July, August, September, October, November, December, January.

Native Duck—September 15-30, October, November, December, January.

Native Goose—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February.

Quail—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February.

Foreign Duck—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February.

Plover (Koloa)—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Sapsucker (Ulihi)—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Akeheke—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Curlew—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Kukukula—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

The following sections are taken from chapter 85 of the Penal Laws of Hawaii:

Section 165—It shall be unlawful to take, kill or destroy any migratory wild duck, turnstone, curlew, stilt or mud hen between the first day of May and the 15th day of September.

To take, kill or destroy any native wild duck or Hawaiian goose between the first day of February and the 15th day of September.

To take, kill or destroy any quail or pheasant between the first day of March and the 15th day of September.

To take, kill or destroy any wild dove or wild plover between the first day of February and the first day of July.

Section 166—Any person convicted before a District Magistrate for violating any of the provisions of Section 165 shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Korea is a Monster.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The Korea, built by the Cramps at Newport News for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at a cost of \$2,000,000, returned from her builder's trial trip on March 21, after having made a most satisfactory run of 25 hours. Under partial forced draught she developed a speed of twenty knots which is two knots more than the contract requires under full-forced draught. On the return trip she made the run from Cape

Henry to Old Point Comfort in just one hour, under natural draught. This is record time.

Among those on board were General Superintendent W. A. Post, of the shipyard; Vice President R. P. Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Captain Seabury, late of the China; all of whom, together with the naval officers on board as guests, were loud in their praise of the excellent conduct of the ship. Captain Seabury navigated the Korea, and will command her on her run to San Francisco and thereafter.

NEW STEAMERS FOR HONOLULU

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Seattle is to have another direct steamship service to Honolulu. As a result of the absorption of the American-Hawaiian steamships by J. L. Lapham, the leather-combine man, there will be inaugurated a vigorous fight for the trade between the Pacific Coast, the Hawaiian Islands and the Orient. The points of warfare on the Coast will be Seattle and San Francisco. Seattle will have two direct steamers. San Francisco will have two, and the remainder of the present fleet, as heretofore, will call at both ports on their return run from New York.

Seattle's new steamship line will be composed of two 5000-ton steamships, for both passengers and freight, although the main idea will be to handle the ever-growing cargo business. The contracts for the vessels have already been let in the East. The contracts provide that the two vessels be fast and commodious, of pleasing design, and to be completed by next fall, after which they will go to Seattle under their own steam and take the run immediately.

The American-Hawaiian Co. has been considering the direct Seattle-Honolulu service for some time, according to well-informed steamship men, and has reached the conclusion that the trade conditions warrant such a move. The sugar cargoes arranged for on return voyages made the situation much more pressing, and the contract for the steamers, with an additional hurry proviso, is the outcome. The two liners will cost approximately \$250,000 each, making a total outlay for carriers alone of half a million dollars. Then there will probably be some expense for additional facilities at Seattle, extra clerical force, etc.

The Alaskan and Nevada, both 10,000-ton steamships, belonging to the same company, have but recently been launched, and will soon make their appearance at Seattle on the regular voyages from New York up the coast and then to Honolulu. The completion of the two 5000-ton vessels will make four new craft that the corporation has added to its service within a period of less than twelve months, and at a cost of considerably more than \$1,250,000.

The Californian, the next American-Hawaiian liner to call at Seattle, will reach there about the latter part of March. She will be followed by the Hawaiian. Both vessels have already booked some cargo, and by the time they arrive the officials confidently expect to have secured full cargoes for the island capital. The Californian has been in Seattle twice and the Hawaiian was there December 6, at which time she loaded 100,000 cases of salmon for New York.

The American-Hawaiian fleet at present comprises the steamships American, 5500 tons, 3500 h. p.; Hawaiian, 5500 tons, 3000 h. p.; California, 5500 tons, 3000 h. p.; Oregonian, 5500 tons, 3000 h. p.; Alaskan, 10,000 tons, 4000 h. p.; Nevada, 10,000 tons, 4000 h. p.; and the new 5000-ton steamers for the Seattle route now building.

The Globe Navigation Company, operating the steamships Eureka, Meteor and Tampico, is the only corporation handling vessels directly from Seattle to Honolulu at present. Their service has been in existence for some time, and they are at present figuring on adding to it by the establishing of a big fleet of sailing craft to carry general cargo.

BOYD SECURES MANY STRIPS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—It is STATED at the Department of Agriculture that there is no hope of getting a special appropriation to continue the work of the Experiment Station in Hawaii. There has been no one to look after such an appropriation and to urge it, and then the time is so short before the day when the agricultural appropriation bill will pass and become law and June 30, the end of the present fiscal year, that it would seem futile now to undertake such a thing. If it had been urged on the deficiency appropriation bill at the beginning of the session, something might have been done. The agricultural appropriation bill has been completed some days but is not yet reported to the House. It will be among the last of the appropriation bills to be signed in all probability. It will hardly get through the House for a month yet. The bill carries an appropriation of \$12,000 for the experiment station at Honolulu. The members of the Agricultural Committee thought there was little reason for voting \$15,000 when the experiment stations of great States like Pennsylvania and New York get only \$15,000 each. But a provision of some importance has been added in the bill. It allows the sale of the products of the experiment station at Honolulu, the proceeds to be used by the director in furthering the work under his charge. A similar provision has also been made for the experiment station in Porto Rico. It does not apply to the experiment stations in the Sa thasetwgmzH current stations in the States and other Territories.

CLARENCE W. ASHFORD COMES BACK AFTER LONG ABSENCE

CLARENCE W. ASHFORD returned to Honolulu yesterday after an absence of seven years, and he will now resume the practice of law, which was interrupted at the time of the '95 revolution by his arrest, imprisonment and ultimate banishment from the Islands by the Republic of Hawaii for participation in the revolution. Mr. Ashford, upon landing from the steamer yesterday, drove directly to the Ashford home on Beretania avenue, where he was seen by an Advertiser reporter last evening.

In a short interview given the reporter in the presence of Mr. Chang Kim, Lin Shen Chow, W. Wong Wai and other prominent young Chinese, former friends of Mr. Ashford, the latter stated he was glad once more to walk upon Hawaiian soil.

"Yes, I have been away just a little over seven years," said he, "and, as you know, I was banished from Hawaii at the close of the revolution of '95. I have been practicing law for the most part during my absence, and intend to resume it here again as soon as I have an opportunity to look around."

"It is said that you have returned to take the leadership in Democratic politics," Mr. Ashford?"

"No," he replied, laughing at the suggestion, "no, I think not. But I am a Democrat."

"Have you always been a Democrat?"

"No, I was a Republican, but there was too much McKinley, too much Mark Hanna, too much Imperialism, too much expansion. So I became a Democrat, and was identified with that party."

"What about the Home Rulers?"

"Well, I am practically a Home Ruler by sentiment. By that I do not want to be understood as being what you people here call a Home Ruler."

"What do you really interpret a Home Rule party to be?"

"I believe it to mean," replied Mr. Ashford emphatically, "Hawaii for the Hawaiians—that is, for all the people of the Islands, but principally for the Hawaiians first of all. That's my interpretation. However, as I said before, I intend keeping out of active politics."

"Honolulu has improved wonderfully while I have been away. I left here after being imprisoned and have not seen the place since. In that interval great changes have occurred. I was particularly impressed with the magnificent



Hackfeld building, for I had not believed it to be such a fine structure. Then as I drove up Fort street I saw the improvements made by the Judd, Hall, McIntyre and Boston Doctors, all radical improvements to the business section. The young building surprised me greatly by the size of the structure. Then the Esplanade has changed considerably, and everything shows improvement and progress. I also see a great improvement in the appearance of the Advertiser for when I was last here it was a paper which had not yet been carried along the lines of the metropolitan newspapers. Now it has changed with the times and I see it keeps pace with the demands of modern journalism."

"There is one feature of journalism, however, which I understand I am not to see. That is, 'Volcano' Marshall's. I understood he was a type all by himself, and I should like to have seen him, for certainly had a novel manner of writing. I presume if he had lived here during my time we might both become acquainted as political prisoners."

With his brother, the late Volney Ashford, Clarence Ashford was mixed up with the '95 revolution, and in the proceedings that followed, it was brought out that the Queen's plans were to have Clarence Ashford as the new Attorney General. He was sent to Oahu Prison and was released on February 24, 1895, on condition that he leave the country. Mr. Ashford came out of prison on his birthday.

McAllister it is alleged was employed to run the donkey engine, and his title of second mate was but incidental, and he fell out with the cook and the captain taking sides with the latter dignitary he began to incite trouble, associating with the men in the forecastle for that.

It is then alleged that the two plainiffs, who it is admitted became sick during the voyage, were interviewed by Lewis and Turk while being taken to the hospital. It is further alleged that Lewis and Turk threatened the master with a law suit if he took his business to the Sailor's Home and did not allow them to supply the crew. It is also set out in this connection that Lewis and Turk visited the seamen at the hospital, and induced them to begin the suit, procuring as their attorney J. J. Dunne for that purpose. That afterwards Lewis and Turk went aboard the "Howe" and induced the seamen to quit the ship on a promise of higher wages and visited the ship to ascertain if any of the regulations had been violated "for the purpose of instigating suits against the captain for refusing to do business with them and with a view to terrorizing and bulldozing him into submitting to their demands and of punishing him for refusing to do so." It is further charged that Lewis and Turk induced two of the seamen to give false evidence in connection with the suit.

The hearing will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

Mrs. F. M. Hatch's reception Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Nott, despite the threatening weather, was a very pretty affair. The broad verandas were trimmed artistically in bougainvillea and crocus flowers. Mrs. James Castle and Mrs. Swanzy poured coffee, which a bevy of young ladies served.

NO SPECIAL MONEY FOR JARED SMITH

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—It is STATED at the Department of Agriculture that there is no hope of getting a special appropriation to continue the work of the Experiment Station in Hawaii. There has been no one to look after such an appropriation and to urge it, and then the time is so short before the day when the agricultural appropriation bill will pass and become law and June 30, the end of the present fiscal year, that it would seem futile now to undertake such a thing. If it had been urged on the deficiency appropriation bill at the beginning of the session, something might have been done. The agricultural appropriation bill has been completed some days but is not yet reported to the House. It will be among the last of the appropriation bills to be signed in all probability. It will hardly get through the House for a month yet. The bill carries an appropriation of \$12,000 for the experiment station at Honolulu. The members of the Agricultural Committee thought there was little reason for voting \$15,000 when the experiment stations of great States like Pennsylvania and New York get only \$15,000 each. But a provision of some importance has been added in the bill. It allows the sale of the products of the experiment station at Honolulu, the proceeds to be used by the director in furthering the work under his charge. A similar provision has also been made for the experiment station in Porto Rico. It does not apply to the experiment stations in the Sa thasetwgmzH current stations in the States and other Territories.

ERNEST G. WALKER

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Aseu Brown has sued Andrew Bannister on a bill to redeem real property sold under foreclosure. The case is an outgrowth of the breach of promise suit in which plaintiff secured judgment against Bannister in the sum of \$250. She now seeks to recover the property formerly held by Bannister and by him sold to his wife for \$700 at public auction, plaintiff tendering that amount.

Olaf Sorenson has sued Franka St. Clair Sorenson for divorce charging wilful desertion.

W. J. Lowrie has sued Kalus Kaiakaimana for trespass upon lands in Honolulu, Ewa, asking damages in the sum of five hundred dollars.

A writ of error was issued from the Supreme Court yesterday in the divorce case of Susan Kahilina vs. I. H. Kahilina. This is the suit wherein Senator Kahilina's wife was given a divorce and alimony in the amount of \$1,000, which Judge Humphreys afterwards set aside upon motion of the defendant's attorneys. Later the attorneys wanted to appeal but Judge Humphreys told them that they were \$1,000 ahead of the game anyway, and they withdrew the exceptions already taken. Evidently the court's remarks did not impress them when out of his presence, and the writ of error is the result.

Judge Humphreys yesterday removed William Kahilimana as guardian of Bebe Kaanohi because of mismanagement of her property.

The trial of the case of David Hall and Edward Wood vs. The American Schooner Frank W. Howe was begun yesterday afternoon in the United States court. The afternoon was taken up largely with the introduction of the ship's articles of agreement, log book, etc., and but one witness, a Filipino sailor, was on the stand.

The mate, McAllister, and Lewis and Turk are charged with instigating the suit in the answer which was filed yesterday morning.

A general denial is made of the allegation that the food was unfit to eat and ran short, though it is admitted that the sugar ran out and molasses was sub-

Society Notes.

Art and tea were the pieces de resistance at the Kihana Art League rooms last evening, the occasion being an at home of the League for the purpose of hearing addresses by Mr. W. K. Vickery, the art connoisseur, upon Da Vinci's "The Last Supper," and Raphael's "Sistine Madonna." Following the addresses the affair was transformed into a semi-reception in honor of Mr. Vickery, a number of the ladies serving tea with the usual accompaniment.

• • •

The members of the Hawaiian Woman's Club are having a ready sale of tickets for their entertainment on the evening of April 12. This will be held in the gymnasium of the Kamehameha School for Girls, which has been kindly offered for the purpose. The chief feature of the evening will be scenes from Alice in Wonderland, that book of delight for all real children, whether little or grown up.

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Mrs. S. R. Rose, who was painfully injured last Saturday evening, is much improved.

• • •

The tennis tournament on Wednesday next of the Pacific Tennis Club's courts will give a little out-of-door social diversion for a number of social debutantes. The tournaments each year have their pleasant social as well as athletic side.

• • •

Miss Mary Nichols, the charming daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Nichols, accompanied her father to Honolulu, says the Examiner. They left Thursday afternoon on the steamship Ventura to absent a few months.

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Acting Governor Cooper has tendered the use of the Hawaiian Band to the ladies of the Episcopal guilds for the reception Tuesday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel to Rt. Rev. Bishop Nichols.

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The von Hol

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,

H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUEDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY : : : APRIL 8

We make a guess if the arrival of Clarence W. Ashford does not portend some good generalship in the Home Rule camp.

The Democrats have endorsed Dreier, who is running on a Roosevelt platform. This is interesting as showing the chaos of local politics, but how does it suit a Democrat who really thinks that his party has something better to do than to surrender to the enemy?

There is more assurance now of a cable than there ever was before. The Mackay company knows that if it gets one laid to Hawaii there will be no more talk about a government line. Accordingly the work will be pushed so fast that the cable will probably be here by Christmas.

Prince Cupid was first named by the Home Rulers but was taken off the ticket because he had not registered. Wilder went off the Democratic ticket for the same reason. If it was unlawful for them to run how does it happen that it is lawful to run Dreier, who also did not register?

It might not be a bad plan for the Chamber of Commerce to instruct Delegate Pratt to see the Mackay people and urge them to land their cable on the Island of Hawaii and bring it through the entire group, thus giving the inter-island telegraphic service which the needs of business require.

The friends of Little, alias Smith, doubt that the Hilo Judge went to the coast under a name other than his own. The San Francisco papers had the story at the time and we know of no reason to suppose that they were in error. In the meantime Little, alias Smith, sends nothing from Washington and the supposition is that the President was busy when he called.

Any citizen who sees a snake should kill it, no matter what the ruling of the Treasury Department may be as to the introduction of reptiles to Hawaii. Custom House officials are no exception. If any man gets into trouble here by slaying an imported serpent, the whole community will take up his case and back him to a finish. As Kaulia remarks: "Kill the snake."

The Boers have developed, since the war began, some first-class commanders. The names of Joubert, Cronje, De Wet, Botha and Delarey—or de le Rey, as it should be spelled—are likely to last in military history with those of Montgomery, Marion, Allen, Sumpter, Wayne and Gates of the American revolution. It was no disgrace to the British to lose a fight with any of them and a signal honor to win one.

The prospect of having eight more miles of rapid transit, including a direct line to Waikiki and one up the Nuuanu valley, is pleasing to nine out of ten of the people of Honolulu. It is the popular wish to get the ramshackle system paralleled as soon as possible and a Waikiki and Nuuanu branch would do it. With the Tramway everywhere elbowed, it is but a question of a short time before that antediluvian outfit will find its way to the scrap heap and the glue factory.

Kaulia has a new complaint against the Republicans—they defeated the gambling bill which was filed in the Legislature as a Home Rule measure. "Formerly," said this eminent statesman, "a native could go down town with thirty-five cents and win enough to keep him in fish. Now, thanks to Dole, where is he?" As an example of the kind of statesmanship Mr. Dole has made enemies by combatting, we commend this quotation to the Presidential eye. It comes from the chairman of the Home Rule executive committee.

The late Cecil Rhodes died before his political ambitions reached their goal. When the Jameson raid closed in disaster, there were those who said the affair would ruin Rhodes, but the great imperialist replied: "My political career is just beginning." He meant by that to prophesy a war with the Boers, their speedy conquest and the building up of a united South Africa under the British flag. Such a consummation might have made Rhodes a peer. The trouble in reaching it, however, preyed on his health, which had been hurt by his long confinement in Kimberley during the siege, and he died before the inevitable success of his vast plans of empire could be reached.

The choice of General Wood of Cuba as Lieutenant general of the army would hardly please the Senate as well as it would the President. General Wood is a physician who, at the outbreak of the Spanish war, was an assistant surgeon in the regular army. Roosevelt got him to take command of his regiment of Rough Riders and afterward, owing mainly to his skill as an administrator, Wood became a brigadier general of the regular army and a major general of volunteers. Gen. Wood has fine executive capacity but he is not an educated soldier. The commander of the army should be a strategist and tactician of long experience.

Delegate Wilcox informs his friends that several bills for which he has worked hard have passed the House and Senate, enumerating three. These are the silver coinage bill, the Parker Ditch bill and Pain's Tramways bill, whatever that may be. In point of fact Wilcox has had nothing to do with the silver bill, which is Mr. Hill's, the man who said, while here, that Wilcox had no standing in Congress. The Ditch bill is a committee substitute for the original Wilcox measure and will probably fail in the Senate. Neither measure has passed both Houses. As for the Pain bill, it is doubtful if such a measure exists. If so, the Congressional file is ignorant of the fact. It remains as probable as it was a month ago that not a single measure bearing Wilcox's name will become a law.

WILCOX'S RECORD.

The eagerness of Delegate Wilcox to get the credit to come of the passage of other men's Hawaiian bills, is partially explained by the total failure of his own. The Wilcox school bill, with its fuel clauses and other inapplicable items, has, it appears, already become fuel for the capitol furnaces—or if it hasn't, it will. The chairman of the committee to whom it was referred says it is a dead letter. As for the national leper corral on Molokai, the one has been pigeonholed and the other superseded by a measure establishing a leper area on the mainland. In point of fact not a single Wilcox measure has passed from its committee to either House, nor is there a single Hawaiian item in the River and Harbor bill on behalf of which Wilcox promised so much. Some of these failures, particularly the latter, may be due to Mr. Wilcox's illness; but instead of using that legitimate excuse, the Delegate ignores his own lost measures and writes his friends that he is responsible for the progress of such legislation as the Kohala ditch bill and the silver coinage bill, and that he will surely pass the "Pain tramways bill," whatever that may be.

The bills in question, except the unknown one last referred to, are at hand and they show that Mr. Wilcox's name is not connected with them. The Kohala bill bears the name of Mr. Powers of Maine and the silver coinage bill that of Mr. Hill. There was, however, a Kohala bill introduced by Wilcox on January 15th last, but so many jokers were found in it that the committee rejected it and framed a substitute which preserves the rights of the people of this Territory. So the legislative record of the Hawaiian Delegate is now represented by a blank and a zero mark.

Sick or well, the Delegate from Hawaii, is considered as an author of legislation, a grotesque and hopeless failure.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Alameda brought 230 sacks of mail.

J. G. Pratt will be the Chamber of Commerce delegate to Washington.

Mrs. Alvarez departed for Kona, Hawaii, yesterday on three weeks' visit.

Senator Crabb will take around a subscription list today for campaign funds.

The public schools closed yesterday afternoon for the Easter vacation for one week.

Burglars were frustrated in an attempt to enter Lando's place, on Fort street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by occupants of the second story.

The electric and telephone companies are transferring their wires from the old to the new poles on Hotel street opposite the Young building. The old poles will be taken out next week and the street will thus be rendered available for use its entire width.

Collector Stackable has received a ruling from the Treasury Department to the effect that there is no law to prevent the entry of reptiles into the United States. The shipment of the mongoose from Hawaii to the States is prohibited.

The Hawaiian Band leaves on Tuesday in the Kinau at 2 p. m. for Maui. The band will land at Lahaina on Tuesday and give a concert there that night. Captain Berger will then board the Claudine and proceed to Kahului.

Concerts will be given at Kahului and other places decided upon, including Wailuku, Makawao and Spreckelsville. The trip will be of five days' duration and the cost is estimated at \$50. The Mauians will pay for the transportation while the band boys are on the island.

According to telephonic advices all troubles with laborers on the Kona Plantation had been settled by Manager Cowan and Receiver Scott, before the schooner Eclipse left Honokaa, and a telephonic message from the Kona estate to that effect was received by the schooner by the agents McChesney, yesterday. There was a time the first of the week when the Japanese refused to work cutting cane or to permit the cane to be taken off, until they had all their back pay and full supplies. The expectation is that the Kinau will tell of the starting of the mill.

(From Monday's daily.)

Judge Estee heard the Frank Howe libel case on Saturday.

Charles Astor Parker writes that the Neils will not return to Honolulu this year.

The Territorial band will leave tomorrow for its Maui trip. The excursion will cost about \$50.

The M. Brasch Lace House has been assigned to J. F. Humburg of Hackfeld & Co., and the business is being carried on by the latter.

Albert Nawahi has sued the Hakalan Plantation for possession of about 50 acres of sugar land, claiming damages in the amount of \$20,000 for the cane already taken on the land.

Secretary Cooper has received a preliminary report from E. M. Griffiths, the United States government forestry expert, who made an examination of Hawaiian forests a few months ago.

The drawing of the certificate of merit for the best exhibit at the agricultural fair to be held at the drill shed in July has been prepared, and will be sent to the coast to be lithographed.

The Order of Eagles will give their first anniversary ball on Monday next in Progress Hall. Active preparations are being already made for a grand time. Tickets can be had from any of the members.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Lieutenant Samuel W. Widdifield to a brevet captaincy, to rank from October 9, 1899, for bravery in action near Florida Blanca in Leon, upon that date.

S. G. Alexander is building a fine house on the bare ridge of Roundtop, which is visible from many parts of the city and from the Manoa valley, the beach, etc. The place is connected with Tantalus by a new road.

An amended complaint has been filed in the case of Sun Kwong Mau Co. vs. the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. This is the suit to prevent the extension of the road to Waikiki, the original bill having been thrown out on demurrer.

The quarterly meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will be held at 7:45 o'clock this evening in the Association parlors in the Boston block, and all who are interested in the work are earnestly asked to be present. Mrs. Rogers' second Dickens lecture will also be given.

Mr. Vickery's exhibit of fine etchings, water colors, and paintings, as shown in the rooms of the McIntire building, has been greatly admired and a great many sold to the best pro-

ple on the Islands. Mr. Vickery will leave shortly for the coast and all connoisseurs of art who have not seen this display should call as soon as possible.

Secretary Cooper is in receipt of a ruling made by the Interior Department at the request of the Governor of Arizona, regarding the status of the Territorial Secretary as acting governor. The Department holds, as has always been the belief in Hawaii, that the Secretary has the complete executive powers of that official.

Jared Smith has received a very favorable report from the department at Washington upon the fibre samples sent in a few weeks ago. Secretary Wilson has interested himself in this new Hawaiian industry and is anxious to help all he can. Botanist Dewey writes that he is soon to make a trip into Mexico and may visit Yucatan, and offers to send samples of fibre from countries producing the plant. The offer will undoubtedly be accepted with thanks.

Thirty-seven members were elected at the meeting of the Honolulu Englese Association Saturday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Officers elected for six months term were: President, A. Gartley; vice president, R. E. Frickey; treasurer, W. E. Skinner; secretary, R. J. Pratt; directors, W. J. Dyer, W. F. C. Hasson and E. Kopke. Addressed on valves, H. G. Ginaca, indicator diagrams, by W. F. C. Hasson and governors, by D. A. Fox all illustrated.

These were the features. Electric motors will be the subject on May 3.

The reception tendered to Bishop Nichols of California on Saturday at Camp McKinley by Mrs. Davis, was a largely attended function. Among those present were Mrs. S. B. Dole, Miss Nina Adams, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mrs. A. Gartley, Dr. and Mrs. McDonald, Captain Pearce, U. S. A.; Mrs. Swanzey, Mrs. Bernice Waldbridge, Miss Parke, Wm. Parke, Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Macintosh, Miss von Holt, Mrs. Andrew Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Mrs. Belle Jones, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. J. Dowsett, Mrs. Flora Jones.

Acting Governor Cooper leaves for Hilo today in the Kinau.

It has been decided not to send the Territorial Band to Maui until next Tuesday.

Li Kwong Hing, a new attache for the Chinese consulate, arrived yesterday in the China.

A. R. Hancock leaves today for Hilo in the Kinau, where he will conduct a branch house for Jerman & Patton in this city.

P. S. Sakao, secretary of the Japanese consulate here, will leave in the Moana for Vancouver, to become acting consul for that port.

Prof. Lyons reports that the heaviest rainfall for March was at Nahiku, Maui, at 2000 feet elevation, where 102.46 inches fell during the month.

The fire commission has nearly completed its labors, having awarded to date 5861 claims, leaving but 837 claims out of the total of 6748 filed still unconsidered.

It is reported that James Mallon, the inventor of the Hallion-Bodley cane unloader, who is installing his machine here, will sue the Gregg Company for infringement of his patents.

The Executive Council, at yesterday's session, granted liquor licenses to Denver Ed. Smith at Maunakea and Hotel streets, and to Thos. McGtigue at Hotel.

Congress will be given at Kahului and other places decided upon, including Wailuku, Makawao and Spreckelsville.

The trip will be of five days' duration and the cost is estimated at \$50. The Mauians will pay for the transportation while the band boys are on the island.

Owing to the front portion of the St. Andrew's cathedral being in an unfinished state, the apex of the roof directly over the altar was chosen last week for the erection of a large cross. The symbol presents a fine appearance.

Jared Smith has been notified from Washington that C. W. Dorsey, the soil expert, who was to make a survey of the Hawaiian Islands, has been recalled from Porto Rico, and will be sent to the Philippines for six months' work.

On his return trip from there he will stop in Hawaii and do the work outlined here.

A meeting of the McKinley Memorial Committee was to have been held yesterday afternoon, but lacking a quorum, was postponed till Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Schaefer, who was elected to serve as chairman during Governor Dole's absence, has announced that he will be unable to take active charge of affairs as chairman, and Acting Governor Cooper will be tendered the position.

The U. S. F. C. S. Albatross departed on a cruise yesterday afternoon, her destination being the Maui coast. The Fish Commission steamer will probably be gone two or three weeks and during this time it is confidently expected that many new and strange denizens of the deep will be transferred from the sea to the deck. Surface nets, intermediate nets and trawl nets will be used on the trip.

As a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Archibald F. Gilfillan, the Worshipful Master of the Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., of which body the deceased was a prominent member, has caused to be displayed in the Masonic Hall an engrossed copy of the resolutions of condolence specially drafted for the occasion and recently adopted in regular session. It is the handwork of Viggo Jacobsen, and is said to have been done in a beautiful color scheme of black and silver, all the lettering being in gothic church text.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Pleasant Dancing Party at Ewa for Eva Bowell.

A delightful party was given at the social hall at Ewa on Saturday evening last, by Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bowell, to celebrate the eightieth birthday of their daughter Eva. The hall, which is a very pretty one, was tastefully decorated with ferns palms and cut flowers, and presented a charming effect. The music was supplied by a native orchestra from Honolulu and was much enjoyed, particularly where the singing was introduced. The grand march took place shortly after 10 o'clock and dancing continued until 11 o'clock, when most appetizing refreshments were served, after which dinner was resumed for some time.

The hall was well filled with the elite of Manager and Mrs. Bowell. There were also guests from Waialae Alea, Pearl City and Honolulu. Miss Eva was the recipient of many presents, and received the hearty wishes of the entire gathering for many more and happy returns of the day.

The transport Sheridan, from San Francisco should arrive today.

AMERICAN LEPROSY COLONY.

A Retreat Proposed in Some Isolated Place.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate a report of a commission of medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, appointed to investigate the origin and prevalence of leprosy in the United States, distributed by States as follows: Alabama 1, California 24, Florida 24, Georgia 1, Illinois 5, Iowa 1, Louisiana 155, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 2, Minnesota 20, Mississippi 5, Missouri 5, Montana 1, Nevada 1, New York 7, North Dakota 16, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 1, South Dakota 1, Texas 3, Wisconsin 3.

The commission recommends the establishment of a retreat for lepers, and expresses the opinion that it should be in the arid Southwest or in a similar region farther north, or on an island in the Gulf of Mexico or in the Pacific. The commission express the opinion that the figures given do not represent the total number of lepers in the country, because they say that the loathsome disease causes persons affected to conceal it as long as possible. They also express the opinion that it is not infrequently contracted by inhabiting houses where lepers have been located.

Naval Notes.

Captain B. F. Tilley has been ordered to relieve Captain C. H. Rockwell as captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans will pass through here on the Gaelic. He has been ordered to the Asiatic station as senior squadron commander relieving Rear Admiral Kempf.

The U. S. S. Mohican arrived at Tutuila February 24.

The U. S. collier Nero sailed on March 17 from Montevideo for Tutuila, and will probably touch at Honolulu.

Warrant Machinist Murray of the U. S. S. Solace, well known here, has been ordered to duty at Guam.

The U. S. gunboat Wheeling sailed from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay on March 23. She will call here on her way to Samoa, where she goes to relieve the station ship Abarenda, which will proceed to New York.

Lieut. F. L. Chaplin will pass through here on the Gaelic. He is flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral Evans.

Lieutenant T. Washington, Admiral Evans' aide, will also be aboard the Gaelic, as will Ensign F. T. Evans, a son of Admiral Evans, who will be on his father's staff.

Ensign A. N. Mitchell, son of Circuit Court Judge Mitchell of Ohio, has reported here for duty aboard the U. S. F. C. S. Albatross.

Woman Running for Congress.

LOUISVILLE

A DAY OF REVERSALS

Two Judges Hard Hit in Higher Court.

Gear and Humphreys had a bad day in Supreme Court yesterday. Four decisions were handed down, and all but one were reversals. In all the decisions but one the opinion is unanimous. In the divorce case of Nobregga v. Nobregga Judge Gear is overruled for a second time, Justice Perry dissenting and sustaining the lower court. Gear originally allowed the wife alimony to the amount of \$15,000, and this was set aside by the Supreme Court as excessive. Then Gear lowered the amount to \$10,000, and now the Supreme Court reduces the amount for the same reason, and takes the matter entirely out of the lower court's hands, fixing the alimony at \$5000.

The opinion is written by Chief Justice Frear and the lower court is reversed not only as to the excessive alimony, but the Supreme Court disapproves the allowance of gross alimony as bad practice. Judge Gear is censured also for making the time of payment too short, the Supreme Court holding that the amount of alimony awarded could hardly have been obtained under forced sale of the entire property. The court orders further that the libellee be given six months to pay the alimony of \$5000, to which the judgment is reduced.

Justice Perry, in dissenting, holds that alimony in gross should not be awarded and contends that periodical allowance should be made for the wife's support.

HUMPHREYS REVERSED.

In the case of Irene Holloway vs. Chas. A. Brown, Judge Humphreys is reversed for having exceeded his jurisdiction. This is the case where there has been a long drawn out dispute over the possession of the children. Gear having made the original order in open court, which Humphreys modified in chambers. The Supreme Court holds that a writ of error may issue from this court to a circuit judge sitting in probate at chambers.

"A circuit court, sitting in probate at chambers has no jurisdiction to revise or modify decree of divorce rendered in circuit court.

"The consent of parties cannot give the judge or court jurisdiction over the subject matter of a controversy."

The opinion is unanimous and is written by Justice Galbraith.

GEAR GETS IT AGAIN.

Judge Gear is reversed also in the matter of the Holt estate. The opinion is written by the Chief Justice and is unanimous. In this case Henry Smith who was the trustee, withheld \$214.70, which had been overpaid by his predecessor to J. D. Holt and J. R. Holt, the beneficiaries. Judge Gear held that this amount, though paid to the heirs in excess of the income, could not be taken out of the estate but must be collected by the trustee as a personal debt. The Supreme Court holds that if there has been no change in trustees, there would never have been a question as to the right of the trustee to retain the money from future income.

The court holds, in the syllabus: "The absence of a transcript of the evidence is not sufficient ground for the dismissal of an appeal when the transcript is not necessary to a disposal of the case on its merits."

"If a trustee has overpaid a beneficiary entitled to the income for life, he or his successor in the trust may recoup himself out of future income to which such beneficiary would otherwise be entitled."

THE MARKHAM CASE.

Humphreys is sustained in the case of F. Wundenberg, trustee v. George Markham, in which he refused to grant an injunction to restrain defendant from entering upon the premises of the plaintiff. The opinion is written by Justice Perry and the syllabus says: "Ordinarily a court of equity will not enjoin the commission of a trespass upon land when the title has not been tried at law; but if the acts or threatened acts are such as to cause irreparable injury, an injunction, at least pending legal proceedings for the determination of the title will be granted."

The facts stated in the bill held not to constitute a case of irreparable injury.

"An injunction will not be used to take property out of the possession of one party and put it into that of another." Also:

"Where the injury apprehended from a trespass or threatened trespass is not serious nor in its nature irreparable, but the main object of the suit is to settle the title, a court of equity ought not to interfere by injunction, even if the respondent be insolvent."

William H. Barth was yesterday ordered to pay his deaf-mute wife alimony to the amount of ten dollars a week, an attorney's fee of one hundred dollars and court costs of twenty-five dollars. The case was heard before Humphreys in chambers yesterday morning. Davis appearing for the defendant and Russell & Watson for claimant. Davis demurred to the contention on the ground that such an action without divorce was improper pleading and that no divorce could be applied for, because of the fact that the parties had not lived here long enough to make such an action good. The demurser was overruled and the defendant introduced testimony showing the facts leading up to the separation. The wife is a mere girl, and quite handicapped.

An interpreter versed in the sign manual repeated her story to the court after Judge Humphreys made the order of alimony. Davis turned around to defendant, Barth, and said, quite audibly, "Don't you pay it? If we sentences you for contempt, I will get you out on habeas corpus."

DOWER ADMEASUREMENT.

Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon heard the case of Sophia Kahaleahaau vs. Manuel Pereira for measurement of dower. Plaintiff claims an interest in valuable Liliha street property through William H. Pease, a former husband, now deceased. The defendant's title is through Emmeline Pease, daughter of the deceased, and the plaintiff claims it is subject to her right of dower. The trial was not finished, the case going over until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CASTLE NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Judge Robinson rendered a written opinion yesterday, denying the application of A. S. Cleghorn to have W. R. Castle adjudged guilty of contempt in the matter of the Philip estate. Castle had deeded to Cleghorn the piece of property under a former court order, but Cleghorn was unable to obtain actual possession because one of the heirs of Philip claimed title to a portion. The court holds that Castle had "substantially and literally complied with the decree of this court," and that Cleghorn had not exercised reasonable diligence in entering into possession of the property.

CONTEST OF WILL.

A contest has been made to the will of David Kahanu, in which he devised his property to Kaelelo and his wife Kaalikai. The contestants are the widow, Annie Kahanu, and son David, of the deceased. The contestants allege that the will was obtained by fraud, that the testator was an old man in an infirmed condition, and completely under "the influence of a certain woman named Kaalikai," and that he was without any independent mind of his own. It is alleged also that Kaalikai told Kahanu that these contestants were abandoned persons and dissipated and depraved. The probate of the will was postponed.

COURT NOTES.

The inventory of the T. E. Krouse estate was filed yesterday. The property consists of nine lots in Kapiolani Park addition, and the furniture and lease of the Arlington Hotel annex on Hotel street.

The accounts of J. A. Thompson, guardian of Jas. B. Roberts, were approved yesterday.

The case of Hawaiian Gazette Co. vs. J. M. Monsarrat has been set for trial April 15.

The Kwong Lee Yuen Co. has sued the Wing Dauch Chong Co. for \$354.19 for merchandise sold and delivered.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Monday's daily.)

A shrine of the Holy Ghost was dedicated yesterday afternoon on the slopes of Punchbowl, just above Punchbowl street, which brought out several hundred Portuguese to witness the novitiate ceremonies. The Catholic Mission band was present and enlivened the dedication with a program of well-rehearsed selections. Consul Canavarro as there, and marked the opening of the shrine by unlatching the door. The interior of the hall was brilliantly lighted by dozens of candles, and bunches of flowers seemed almost to fill the space. In one end was a shrine of the Holy Ghost, at the top of which was the crown, flanked by the Holy Ghost tag.

The shrine was kept open all during the afternoon and evening. The ceremony at the shrine will be given every week, for six succeeding Sundays. The custom was followed of drawing from a box six names out of a large number of names of Portuguese interested in the shrine. Seven names only are drawn, each to pay for a celebration. If the hand plays at the shrine it represents an investment of a sum of money, or that purpose, so that some of the contributions will cost more than others, being optional to hire the band.

Articles of incorporation of the Union Co. were filed yesterday in the office of the Secretary of State. The formation of the new company promises a great improvement for the Kewalo district.

The corporation was formed to purchase from W. C. Achi the unsold portion of the Kewalo tract, lying on the makai side of King street, the northwest side of Sheridan street and in part on both sides of Piikoi street, running nearly to Julian street.

The land is to be developed by filling the low portions and dividing it into streets and lots. The charter gives the right to build and operate waterworks, and to maintain factories, railroads, stores, etc.

The capital stock is placed at \$100,000, with privilege of extension to \$200,000. The stock is in ten dollar shares.

The directors and officers, with the number of shares held by each are: Albert P. Judd, president, 16 shares; Wm. C. Achi, vice president, 5500 shares; W. R. Castle, Jr., treasurer and manager, 1500 shares; Phillip M. Lansdale, secretary, 330 shares; and Jonah Kumala, auditor, 100 shares.

W. C. Achi is paid \$5,000 in stock for his services, subject to a mortgage for a proportion of the purchase price.

Late on Saturday night the dead body of a man was found by a boat boy, named Andrew Kanana, floating in the water of the harbor, near the Oceanic wharf. The body is that of a native sailor, Walkapa by name.

The body was towed to the boatlanding and the police notified. Afterwards the body was taken to the morgue.

No signs of violence were visible on the body, which had apparently been in the water about two days and the supposition is that the man fell into the water while intoxicated, and was drowned.

On the other hand, it is possible that deceased was a member of the gang of crap-shooters who nightly infest the wharf and that his death may have been the result of an altercation arising out of manipulation of the dice. The matter will be thoroughly probed at the inquest, which is to be held this evening.

The jury is composed as follows: H. W. Kinney, W. F. Sabine, Dr. C. B. High, J. Zablan, Henry Crane, and J. Kuana.

The Pacific Mail liner China arrived from the Orient yesterday about 1:30 p.m. docking at the Quarantine wharf. Purser Jerome reported a good trip with fair weather all the way. The run from Hongkong was made in 21 days and from Yokohama in ten days. The China brought four cabin passengers for Honolulu and 724 tons of cargo. She has 39 cabin passengers for San Francisco and 1960 tons of freight.

NEW RULES TO GOVERN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

THE Republican Territorial Committee last evening ordered printed the rules as drafted by the committee and postponed their consideration until April 26th, when there will be a special meeting for the purpose.

In the meantime the rules will be printed and a copy sent to the members of the various committees, to represent on in the Territorial convention on the basis of one delegate for each twenty-five votes cast for delegate.

There is a provision which makes it necessary for the ballots cast at a primary to be kept for three days, while any member of the precinct club may make a protest against the result and the ballot shall be the basis of a report to the District and Territorial committee.

The draft as submitted is nearly the same as the present rules of the party, with the changes which are made necessary owing to the fact that an election has been held and there is a basis for future representation. There are some omissions where the exigencies of the occasion would suggest action, as in the limiting of voting at primaries to those who are Republicans, and the planter who does not depend upon the natural rainfall but irrigates his cane is apt to think that forest protection does not directly affect his business; but in reality he should be far more solicitous about the preservation of the forest than the planter who depends on the rainfall, for whether he is taking his water from a stream or an artesian well his supply will be very quickly affected by any disturbance of the forest cover along the important watersheds. Particularly is this the case where water is being taken from a stream whose headwaters lie within the forest belt, which is the case with most of the streams on the Islands.

The letter comes from the Department of Entomology and is written by the chief of that bureau, who is L. O. Howard.

The letter says:

"I am in receipt of your letters of February 18th and 25th, with accompanying specimens. The insect which you send might be termed the Sandwich Island or Hawaiian sugar-cane borer. It is scientifically known as *Sphenophorus obscurus*. As I presume you have no full set of our publications, I send you a copy of *Insect Life*, vol. 1, No. 6, in which you will find this species treated.

The remedy which we suggested in 1888 appears to be the best one, as the account that you have given of the species bears out our prophecy. What you write in regard to the distribution of this species and its food habits adds considerable to our knowledge of the insect, and we will take occasion as soon as possible, which means soon after the first of July, to make your notes public.

"There are many species of injurious billbugs of the same genus (*Sphenophorus*) in the United States, and although considerable time has been devoted to studying their habits, we as yet have found no perfectly satisfactory remedy for them after they have invaded fields of growing corn, cereals and cane. We can, however, prevent injury to a large extent by avoiding the planting of the crops mentioned, including grasses, in places where these bill bugs are likely to occur, such as river bottoms, in swamp land, or in soil in which rank grasses, sedges, etc., are growing or have recently grown. As a rule these insects naturally breed in wild plants, and it is only recently that they have taken on the habit of feeding upon crop plants. In addition to clean culture, as advised, rotation of crops should be practiced. In this country we have usually advised the planting of cotton, tobacco, buckwheat and potatoes or other garden vegetables, as they appear to be immune to billbug injury.

"Your very truly,

"L. O. HOWARD."

The publication referred to in the letter deals very little with a remedy for the cane borer, though a complete description of its growth is given. The article in question says:

"In the absence of any more definite information it is difficult to suggest any preventive or remedies for this pest. Since the larva apparently works in the lower part of the canes and probably also in the roots, many larvae will no doubt remain in those parts of the plants after the rest of the cane has been cut and carried off to the sugar houses. The remaining stubble should be carefully examined and all infested stumps destroyed. The same should be done with all diseased or dying banana plants."

The Saturday Review considers that the attitude of the Boers themselves and the attitude of the continental powers and the United States make it imperative that no terms should be granted which could by any possible process of distortion be twisted into an admission on the part of England that she has not been able to achieve all that she desired by force of arms.

The British Government is being warned by its supporters in the press against the danger of granting conditions which, while seemingly innocent, would yet hang a millstone around the neck of future administration of the new colonies.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NOTHING but sugar was talked of on the streets yesterday. The reports on sharp advance on New York market since last advices were freely commented on everywhere, though it was not having an appreciable effect upon the market during the afternoon session. The advance is of 1-16, which means \$2.75 to the ton of sugar, and this price would mean an increase of nearly a million dollars on the crop of the Territory if the advance holds until the sugar is marketed.

During the week past Waialua held the center of the market stage, with an advance to \$60, after having been quite low down in the fifties for some time. There is so little of this stock in the market that it is very hard to make a quotation for the shares, but there were some small transfers at the top figure. The bid price of the stock is now \$57.50, which is four dollars above the last previous sale. The little trading which established the price for this stock has been between boards, but it is a fact that the absorptive qualities of the market for Waialua have not been tested recently, as the shares seem to be in strong hands.

Ewa has held its own at \$24, but the stock is held too closely to permit much movement in the plantation. Twenty shares alone were sold. Oahu developed some strength, though the prices are the same as formerly, \$30. The stock came out in small blocks, there being three sales in the 48 shares transferred. Honolulu was sold down to \$122.50. Ilonokoa held its own at \$11, while McBryde assessable was at \$5.50, the same old figure. Olaa sold in a block of 50 and again in 25 shares for \$12. There was a transfer of 100 Ookala at \$8, marking no change.

The reports yesterday from San Francisco showed a little weakness in local securities which does not comport with the general conditions here. The advance in the price of sugar would ordinarily have been the means of advancing the prices of shares, but now the contrary is the case.

Mutual Telephone sold yesterday in 100 shares at \$10. This is an advance recently from \$8, which has been accomplished by easy stages. The stock is not out in large quantities, the sales made yesterday being in the nature of realizations. Hawaiian Electric has been falling off recently, the selling price now being \$97.50, which shows the first decline below par for this stock. There is little demand for the shares in the market.

Dividends were paid Monday as follows: C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent; Ewa, 1 per cent; Kahuku, 1 per cent; Waimanalo, 7 per cent; Olowalu, ½ per cent; Hawaiian Electric Co., ½ per cent.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The feature of the week in the real estate market has been the deal whereby the Achi holdings on King street extending on the makai side from Pilkot street to the Sheridan road have passed into the hands of a new hui which plans to have the area filled for building purposes. There are in the entire holding a total of 29 lots, the place extending not entirely to the ocean. This property was part of the original Wilcox holding and has been transferred since to C. M. Cooke, and thence to W. C. Achi. As it now stands the hui expects to enter into a contract with Cotton Brothers for the filling of the lots, so that they may be used for buildings very soon. It is understood that the filling will be taken up as soon as the dredger of the firm can get to the seaside of the holdings.

There is some little activity among the real estate men in trying to secure the sale of the plot which is wanted for the new club, which is being promoted by the Princes and other young Hawaiians. There are several sites under consideration. Those are on Alakea street, King street and Merchant street, the range being as far out as Alapai street. It is not expected there will be anything done for some time as the affairs are in the hands of a committee, which has not decided upon what shall be its report.

As fixing a value for foothill property a sale was made to George Davies of a plot adjoining his house site on Thurston avenue, the piece facing 154 feet in the avenue, the price being \$3500.

Contracts have been arranged for the construction of the Egan-Frear building on Hotel street by the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company. This building will be two stories, with large stores and fine windows. The construction will be of Hawaiian brick, wooden beams having been substituted for steel on account of the desire to have the building completed very soon. The contract price is \$18,500 and the time limit 75 days, so that it is hoped to have tenants in the building by the first of July.

There has been made the usual progress with the larger buildings, the most noticeable being that on the Hall structure, where, the scaffolding being out of the way, the lines of the completed structure are in evidence. The Punahoa Preparatory School building is nearly completed under the superintendence of C. W. Dickey, and the Young building should have all its stone work done within the present month. There were the usual small sales of outlying property.

SUGAR MARKET.

Williams, Dimond & Co. write of the sugar market to local correspondents as follows:

We last addressed you 21st inst., per "America Maru."

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 5th inst. still being in force.

Basis—March 21st "to arrive" sale 300 tons at 3-7-16 and on same date cost and freight sale 2,000 tons at 3-5-16, and again cost and freight sale 300 tons at 3-20-16; 22d and 24th, no sales; 25th, "to arrive" sale 1,000 tons at 3-17-22c; 26th, "to arrive" sale 2,000 tons at 3-9-16, and on same date cost and freight sale 2,000 tons at 3-6-16, and again "to arrive" sale 3,200 tons at 3-5-16, since which no sales, establishing basis for 96 deg. Centrifugal in New York on that date, 3.4975c; San Francisco, 3.225c.

London Beets—March 21st, 6s 3½d; 22d, 25th, 6s 4d; 26th, 6s 5½d; 27th, 6s 7½d.

New York Refined—Quotation established 3d inst. 4.60c equivalent to 4.5c net cash continued in force until 21st inst., on which day an advance of five points occurred, establishing a price of 4.65c equivalent to 4.65c net cash. Since that date no further change has occurred.

London Cable—March 24th, quoted Java No. 15 D. S. 8s. Fair Refining. Is. same date last year, 11s 6d and 10s 9d respectively. April Beets, 6s 6d against 9s at corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—According to latest mail advices under date of 24th inst., the raw sugar market is steady but quiet. European markets firm. Estimates from abroad indicate a reduction in Beet sowings of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Refined in fair demand.

Latest Statistical Position—Willett & Gray report 20th inst. U. S. four ports in all hands, estimated 19th inst., 119,450 tons against 185,735 tons same date last year. Six ports Cuba estimated 18th inst., 33,000 tons against 174,230 tons corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable March 20th, at latest uneven dates, 3,449,469 tons against 2,616,559 tons corresponding period last year, establishing an increase of 82,900 tons over the figures of the previous year.

SUGAR NEWS ABROAD

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 29.—A dispatch from London says: The Sugar Convention is for this country the entering upon a new policy. It is probably owing largely to Mr. Chamberlain's connection with the West Indies, as Colonial Secretary, that the British delegates to the Brussels conference—having received powers which, together with the deficit in the French exchequer—and the consequent need which France has of saving the £6,000,000 that has been paid yearly to the sugar manufacturers—have brought about the conclusion of the convention. The threat that this country might follow the example of the American Government, which has passed a law permitting the Executive to impose countervailing duties upon sugar from any country which gives bounties on export, and of the Indian Government, which, at Mr. Chamberlain's wish and to preserve a better market for Mauritian sugar, has imposed a duty on German and Austrian bounty-fed sugar—such a threat may or may not have been given directly. In any case, the Continental nations have seen that the policy of this country was setting rapidly in that direction. This is what has persuaded Germany and Austria-Hungary to enter into the convention, and France desired a pretext for withdrawing the bounties so that the national revenue might be less drawn upon.

LIMITATION OF "SURTAX"

By the new convention the contracting parties agree to abolish bounties, either direct or indirect, and also to limit to 6 francs per 100 kilos the "surtax" on refined sugar, and to 5.50 francs that on unrefined. The "surtax" is the special protectionist import duty that is in excess of any excise duty imposed on sugar produced within the country. Since Great Britain adopted free trade policy, it has been the rule, when imposing a customs duty on imports, to put an equivalent excise duty on the same class of article produced here. That is what protectionist countries do not do. The conven-

DEATH OF CECIL RHODES, THE GREAT AFRICAN STATESMAN AND FINANCIER



THE LATE CECIL RHODES.

CAPETOWN, March 26.—Cecil J. Rhodes died at 5:57 o'clock this afternoon. He slept during a great part of the day, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength diminished perceptibly until the end, which was peaceful.

The Government has decided to give Cecil Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be brought here from Grootschur for the burial service, which will be held in the cathedral. The body will then be taken back to Grootschur and eventually be interred, likely, at Matopps Hills.

Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed three weeks ago his friends have been most anxious that he should recover sufficiently to be taken back to England. The cottage where he died was a simple seaside cabin, small and close to the railroad. It was ill-fitted to be a sick chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable.

Dr. Stevenson slept by his patient ev-

er, and Mr. Walton, a member of the Assembly at Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brother and some of the others present, which were meant to be good-bys. The only person who attended him during his illness was who was not present at his deathbed was Dr. Stevenson. All the others, his "boys" and personal servants were admitted at the last.

The news of his death spread through Cape Town between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening and caused profound grief. All places of amusement were immediately closed. An open air concert was stopped and the audience uncovered while the band played "The Dead March."

The people then silently dispersed.

Mr. Rhodes was conscious at 5:50 p.m., when he muttered a few words. Then he sank quickly. The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure. At his bedside were Dr. Jameson, Dr. J. W. Snart, the Commissioner of Public Works; Col. Elmhurst Rhodes, director of signaling of the South African field

after a trip of 12 days.

The Pacific Coast Company intend building a new steamer to take the place of the lost Walla Walla.

The trial trip of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's new steamer Alaskan has been delayed.

The British steamer Denbighshire arrived at Cape Verde from Tacoma for London with her shaft broken.

The American ship Henry Failing, Captain Wynne, bound to San Francisco from Newcastle, put into Auckland leaking.

The bark Andrew Welch has been libelled by the owners of the American barkentine Northwest. Seven thousand dollars is asked for.

The bark Kate Davenport from Honolulu for Port Townsend reported having sighted a vessel bottom up eighteen miles southwest of Cape Flattery.

The American ship Star of France was recently sold in San Francisco for \$20,000.

The bark Himalaya realized \$18,000 and the schooner Jenny Stells \$300.

The American bark Evie J. Ray lost two entire crews with beri-beri on a voyage from Hongkong to North Borneo.

The vessel was picked up helpless by the steamer Mexican Prince in the China sea.

The steamer Charles Cossman returned to Port Angeles with mutiny aboard. The steamer is said to have been sold to parties in Honolulu and will proceed here after repairs have been made at San Francisco.

Captain J. F. Robinson, late of the steamer San Juan, is now commander of the City of Peking. Captain J. Treymaine Smith, formerly of the Peking, goes East to take command of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Siberia.

Wreckage from the Norwegian ship Alitowela has been washed ashore in the North also one of H. M. S. Condor's life boats and some cases of canned salmon supposed to belong to the steamer Red Rock. The insurance rate on the steamer Red Rock is now 17 per cent and on the French bark Olivier de Clisson, 46 per cent.

The French bark Reine Blanche has arrived at San Francisco from Newcastle, Australia.

The steamer Enterprise, Captain Miller, sailed from San Francisco for Hilo on March 30.

Captain Heckelmann of the German bark Antigone committed suicide at Santa Rosalia.

The lumber schooner Amethyst has been located in Barclay Sound floating bottom up.

The four-masted British ship Penrice has been successfully floated at Manga Riva lagoon.

The steamer City of Seattle was ashore in Vancouver harbor but was floated without damage.

Chef Steward Evans of the Maude now occupies a similar position aboard the transport Sheridan.

On March 28th the steamer James F. D. Agassiz left from San Francisco for Honolulu via Killisno.

The schooner Fauna sailed from Shanghai to Cape Flattery in 30 days, breaking the Pacific record.

The transport Egbert arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu on March 27.

free, and Mr. Walton, a member of the Assembly at Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brother and some of the others present, which were meant to be good-bys. The only person who attended him during his illness was who was not present at his deathbed was Dr. Stevenson.

All the others, his "boys" and personal servants were admitted at the last.

The body will be taken to Grootschur, the residence of the deceased, near Cape Town, on a special train tomorrow.

The people then silently dispersed.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 4
O. S. S. Alameda, Herriman, 5 days, 21 hours and 30 minutes from San Francisco, with 86 cabin and 26 steerage passengers, 280 bags of mail and 1730 tons of general merchandise.

Am sp George Curtis, G. H. Calhoun, 12 days from San Francisco, off Diamond Head at 6 p m. yesterday

Saturday, April 5
S. S. City of Peking, Robinson, from San Francisco, at 8 a.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napale, from Maui and Molokai ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Walmea, at 7:25 a.m., with 3610 bags sugar and 20 packages sundries.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, from Koloa and Eleele, at 6:30 a.m., with 2880 bags sugar.

Sunday, April 6
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 12:45 p.m., with 57 sacks corn, 45 sacks coffee, 37 packages hides, 30 barrels bottles, two horses, 63 hogs and 115 packages sundries.

Am sp. George Curtis, G. H. Calhoun, 12 days from San Francisco with general cargo.

Stmr. Waialeale, Plitz, from Anaehola.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Monday, April 7
Am schr Aloha, Fry, 20 days from Port Gamble with lumber, at 8 p.m.

S S China, Friole, from the Orient, at 2 p.m.

DEPARTED

Friday, April 4
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Makaala, Kona and Kai ports, at noon.

Am bark Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for San Francisco

Schr. Kawaiiani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Ada, for Waialua, Kauai.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Kahului, Huelo, Paauhau, Kukioau, Papasoa, Leupahoehoe, Honohina, and Hilo, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Plitz, for Hanamau and Ahukini, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai, at 4 p.m.

Saturday, April 5
Stmr. Kauai, Brun, for Punaluu at noon.

S. S. City of Peking, Robinson, for the Orient, at 4 p.m.

Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Waialua, Kauai, at noon.

Monday, April 7
Am bark Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for San Francisco

Schr. Kawaiiani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kiluea, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Koloa, Hanamau and Ahukini, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports

SAIL TODAY.

Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihei, Makena, Kailua, Naupoo and Hookipa, at 3 p.m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

S. S. China, Friole, for San Francisco, at noon.

DUE TODAY.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports.

SAIL TOMORROW

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 4 p.m.

KAHULUI

Arriving, Wednesday, April 2, British ship Kirross, Murray, from Honolulu

Shipping Notes.

The bell buoy has been placed in position again.

Assistant Harbormaster Marx has resigned his position.

H. Hackell & Co's new iron steam scow made a successful trial trip on Saturday.

HILO, April 3—The S S Enterprise, Miller, may be expected on next Saturday or Sunday.

If the weather remains good the Annie Johnson may leave here with a sugar cargo about Saturday and the Marion Chilcott about Wednesday of next week.

HILO, April 3—Two Japanese sailors engaged in a brawl on the steamer Hawaii on Tuesday and fought with knives. One received wounds on the face and the other in the abdomen. The men were placed under arrest and one was wounded in the abdomen taken to the hospital.

Hilo's New Tug.

HILO April 3—Resident Manager R T Guard has received advices that the Matson Navigation Company have bought a strong tug to take the place of the Rover. The new addition has been named the Charles Counselman and has a gross tonnage of 123 ft by 65.5 feet long and has a beam of 21 ft and a hold of 10.3. Since she was built in 1900 she has been doing heavy towing on Puget Sound, but is now in San Francisco being refitted to burn oil, when she will be sent down to do the towing in this port.

The Week—Paws advanced 1-32c. Re-fired unchanged. Net cash quotations are: Muscovado 2 15-16c. Centrifugals 3 44c. Granulated 4 51-44c. Receipts 3 45c. tons. Melting 2000 tons. Total stock in Four Ports 114,462 tons, against 110,013 tons last week, and 185,738 tons last year. Beet Sugar quotation f o b Hamburg 63 37d per cwt, for 35 deg analysis, equal to 3 1/2 for 96 deg. test Centrifugals at New York. First marks German Granulated f o b Hamburg 78 2d equal 4 1/2c. New 3 1/2c. paid estimated freight to the United States from Cuba and West Indies 16,000 tons F. R. P. 60c tons. Per ton, importer & co. 20 tons total 96,000 tons against 15,900 tons last year.

Spot Foreign Granulated. The demand is light and the supply very small. Fine Austrian 4 55c asked. For import Dutch Granulated prompt shipment 10 1/2d c. and f. Fine Austrian Granulated for prompt shipment 9 1/4d. c. and f.

This week's summaries of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 45,698 tons against 41,93 tons last week and 25,996 tons last year. An increase of 95,871 tons over last year.

Statistics by Special Cable—The six principal ports Receipts 7,011 tons Exports 2,800 tons Stock 22,000 tons against 17,200 tons last year. Central grinding, against 14,000 last year. Exports for week from outports 4,000 tons.

Europe—Stocks in Europe, 2,904,000 tons.

Sugar and Coffee Markets

"The World's Sugar Production and Consumption, 1890-1900," is the title of a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It discusses the sugar production and consumption of the world during the past century and especially during the last half century in which the burden of sugar production has been transferred from cane to the sugar beet, and in which the world has so largely increased its consumption of sugar. The world's sugar production has grown from 1,150,000 tons in 1840 to 8,800,000 tons in 1900. During the same period the world's population has grown, according to the best estimates, from 950,000,000 to about 1,500,000,000. Thus, sugar production has increased about 650 per cent, while population was increasing but about 50 per cent. Coming nearer home and considering the United States alone, it is found that the consumption of sugar, which in 1850 was only 22 pounds per capita, was in 1901 over 68 pounds per capita.

One especially striking fact shown by the statistics presented in this study is the rapidly increasing proportion of the world's enlarged sugar consumption which is supplied by beets. According to the figures presented by this study, beets which supplied in 1840 less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar, in 1900 supplied 67 per cent of the greatly increased consumption, while cane, which then supplied 95 per cent of the world's sugar consumption, now supplies but 33 per cent. Stated in quantities, it may be said that the world's cane sugar supply has grown from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 160 per cent, while that of beets has grown from 50,000 tons in 1840 to 5,950,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 11,800 per cent.

The figures above quoted include that portion which enters into the world's statistical record of sugar production, and does not include the large quantity of cane sugar produced in India and China exclusively for home consumption, and in a considerable number of the tropical countries does not include that portion of the sugar consumed at home. Even if these figures of cane sugar production for home consumption were obtainable, the production from beets would still show a much more rapid growth during the last half century than that from cane. This is, apparently, due to two great causes (1) The elimination of slavery in the tropics, the seat of the principal sugar production, and (2) the intelligent study of, and government aid to the production of beet sugar in the temperate zone, especially in European countries.

One effect of this enormous increase and the competition which has accompanied the developments above alluded to, has been a great reduction in prices to the consumer. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics obtained from statements supplied by importers of the cost in foreign countries of the sugar which they import show that the average cost of the sugar imported in 1871-2 was 5 37c. per pound, and in the year 1899-1900, 2 49c. per pound.

The sugar production of France has grown from 23,000 metric tons in the year 1829-40 to 805,000 tons in 1899-1900, that of Germany, from 12,659 metric tons in 1829-40 to 1,875,000 tons in 1900-1901, Austria-Hungary, from 25,000 metric tons in 1853-54, the earliest date for which figures are obtainable, to 1,120,000 tons in 1899-1900, Russia, from 19,000 metric tons in 1853-54 to 900,000 tons in 1899-1900, Belgium, from 12,000 metric tons in 1853-54 to 180,000 tons in 1899-1900. Turning to the cane sugar producing areas in which the statistics are not available for so long a period, it is found that the exports from the Philippines Islands increased from 23,416 metric tons in 1849 to 233,000 metric tons in 1896. From Cuba the exports in 1860 were 537,491 tons and in 1894, 968,750 tons. In 1895, produced 380,000 tons in 1896. It looks as if the weight of supplies will continue, and this is usually felt more in the Spring when the demand is smaller and mild coffee is coming in, which, as a rule, must be sold at the market.

There is no denying the fact that over-production of coffee is the real cause of the decline in the market, identically the same as over-production of sugar has brought record low prices. Today's quotations Rio 78 are 5 5c. Rio 6s, 6 1/4c and Santos 5s about 7c. regular New York terms (medium Santos 5s to 8s continue at a premium of about 3% over Rio). Futures on the Exchange closed at 5 10 to 5 15 for March and 5 10 to 5 15 for August. Last year March, 5 45 to 5 50 August 5 60 to 5 70 and spot No. 7, 7c.

Visible supply of world in bags, March 1st 1902—11,079,613 F. B. 1st, 1901, 10,894,093 March 1st 1901 7,276,668 Stock U. S. all kinds in bags, March 1st 1902 2,184,974 Feb 1st 1901, 2,184,291 March 1st 1901 933,031

The large stock in both places are a standing menace, and the fact that so many statements have been made regarding Lewisohn's holdings, manifested decided weakness on the part of the senders, as heretofore, his operations have been the basis for smaller bulls following it. It looks as if the weight of supplies will continue, and this is usually felt more in the Spring when the demand is smaller and mild coffee is coming in, which, as a rule, must be sold at the market.

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